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CENTRAL CONFIDENTIAL GROUP
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ORIGIN [REDACTED]

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A. French Subsidies for Family of Abd-al-Qadir

1. When the French conquered Algiers, the Amir ruling the country, Abd-al-Qadir al-Jazairi, went to Damascus in 1848, carrying with him a contract by which the French Government undertook to give him and his descendants an annual subsidy. The French have paid this subsidy, which has varied in size from time to time, according to the political conduct of the family.
2. After the French evacuation of Damascus in the spring of 1946, and the return of some of the family of Abd-al-Qadir to North Africa, the French stopped paying the subsidy.
3. A report dated 25 September 1946 stated that the French Legation had invited Dr. Ahmad al-Sharif al-Jazairi al-Maghribi to come from Damascus to Beirut for discussions. The Doctor came ^{there} and met both Minister Armand Du Chayla and Colonel Pierre Terrier, the French Military Attache.
4. Du Chayla is said to have informed Ahmad al-Sharif that the French were willing to resume payment of the subsidies, but that they particularly wished Amir Sa'id Jazairi to change his policy in Algiers, and to abandon any pretensions to a return to power. Following this conversation, the French gave al-Jazairi a substantial sum for the family.
5. Du Chayla ^{25X1A} Ar. Ahmad Sharif al-Jazairi again, and sent him to Damascus ^{25X1A} to request Muhammad Ahmad Ibn-'Abbud, of the Moroccan delegation to the Arab League, to come to Beirut to see the French Minister, who had expressed a desire to come to an understanding with him: Ibn-'Abbud refused the invitation, however. Du Chayla then sent Ahmad al-Sharif back again to Damascus with a present for Ibn-'Abbud, and asked al-Sharif to try more persuasion, but the outcome of this second attempt is not known.

B. French Renew Support of Muqaddam Faction in Tripoli

1. It has been reported that Colonel Terrier went to Tripoli, Lebanon, ^{25X1A} and visited the family of Rashid al-Muqaddam. ^{25X1A}

^{25X1A} Comment: Rashid al-Muqaddam was a notorious smuggler and chief of a gang that terrorized Tripoli for years. He was pro-French, and a deputy. He was arrested by the British and put in jail in 1943 for suborning British

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soldiers, and later cleared by the French, only to be re-arrested by the British and held on the island of Cyprus until 1944. Rashid al-Muqaddam died a few days after his return to Lebanon.

2. Present during Colonel Terrier's visit were Nafiz and Fayiz al-Muqaddam, sons of Rashid, as well as Mahmud al-Adhami, Abd-al-Ghani Qadri, the lawyer Mustafa al-Da'uq, and some fifteen other persons.

3. Colonel Terrier is said to have discussed the forthcoming elections and to have promised support and money to the old pro-French Muqaddam faction.

C. Alawite Deputies Seek French Help

1. Munir al-Abbas, Alawite deputy, is reported to have gone to Beirut on about 1 November 1946, and to have met French Minister De Chayla at the office of Father Sauni Inar (Bonnet-Eymard), head of the Jesuit Mission, and again the next day at the home of Antun Rizq, former Oriental Adviser to the Delegation Generale.
2. Munir al-Abbas is said to have asked for financial help for the Alawites in general, as well as help in the case of Sulayman Marshid and for the Alawites, Bahjat Bey Nassur, Shawkat Bey al-'Abbas and Ibrahim Kanj.

D. Attitude of French Toward Greater Syria Plan

1. Safih al-Muqid al-Asmah, ex-Muhafiz of Damascus, who went to France during the summer, returned at the end of November.
2. Upon his return he visited Colonel Terrier and Charles Lucet, Counsellor of the French Legation in Beirut, and then called on Emile Edde, As'ad Bustani, deputy from Mount Lebanon, and George Akl, General Secretary of the Kutlah Party, in company with Alfred Nashahash (Naccache) of the National Independence Party.
3. Al-Asmah stated that Ilyas Harfush, one of the leaders of the Christian Socialist Party, had sent a petition addressed to the President of the UN Security Council, asking to have a UN commission supervise the Lebanese elections in the summer of 1947.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment: A dispatch from Beirut on 15 December 1946, as reported in the New York Times, stated that the elections would take place on 6 July 1947.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment: The petition mentioned in paragraph 3 has been discussed in Beirut, but it is not known whether it really was sent.

4. Al-Asmah made the charge that France favored the Greater Syria plan in order to get rid of Shukri Quwwatli (President of Syria) and Sa'dallah al-Jabiri (then Prime Minister). He also said that Tamsin Qadri, Iraqi Minister to France, had been negotiating in favor of Greater Syria.

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